FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV ATTENDS UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU081528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] A festive celebration organized by the students and professors of the oldest Bulgarian higher educational establishment, the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia on the occasion of the anniversary of the great Bulgarian scholar Kliment Okhridski was held in Sofia today. Academician Georgi Bliznakov read a report. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and eminent scientists, cultural and public figures attended the celebration.

CONGRATULATION MESSAGES TO ALBANIAN OFFICIALS

Zhivkov's Greetings to Alia

AU021202 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I beg you to accept my greetings and wishes for successful work in your high and responsible post, for the prosperity of the friendly Albanian people and for the development of relations between our two socialist countries.

Filipov Greets Carcani

AU021226 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania I beg you to accept my greetings and wishes for the successful fulfillment of your high task, for the prosperity of the friendly Albanian people and also for the development of relations between our two socialist countries.

GREETINGS SENT TO ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081337 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria writes in the telegram addressed to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On occasion of the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism and capitalism we send the Albanian people our most sincere greetings and wishes for success in socialist construction and, at the same time, we express the belief that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop in the interests of our two socialist countries.

PRAGUE REPORTS HOUSE REJECTION OF MX FUNDING

LD081742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Last night the U.S. House of Representatives turned down U.S. President Ronald Reagan's dangerous plan to allocate $998 million for starting the production of 100 new MX strategic missiles. The House of Representatives deleted this amount from the government draft military budget for 1983 which anticipates expenditures exceeding $231 billion.

Cebrovsky Comments

LD090452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Commentary by Jiri Cebrovsky -- "Ronald Reagan Versus Congress"]

[Text] The amount earmarked by the U.S. President for the production of MX missiles in 1983 is $12 million short of $1 billion. It is an amount which the U.S. House of Representatives rejected by a vote of 245-176, thus handing Reagan a defeat such as he has never experienced on an arms issue. Moreover, the U.S. President had planned the whole action down to every detail. The MX missiles were preceded by a campaign which kept emphasizing that these nuclear devices were intended exclusively for the defense of the United States. Reagan himself did not hesitate to maintain that they had a peace-keeping role.

Besides the general public, the U.S. President started to lobby members of Congress, and invited a chosen 76 of them to a lavish dinner in the White House where, along with the steaks and crab meat, he served them the advantages of the deployment of MX missiles.

World public opinion has not forgotten either. Defense Secretary Weinberger presented the world with a blackmailing option -- either the new intercontinental missiles will be deployed in Wyoming, or the U.S. delegation will quit the Geneva negotiations on strategic arms.

Reagan's campaign for the MX missiles fell flat in spite of it all. And for Reagan this is an unpleasant experience. He had occasion to convince himself again that the overwhelming majority of the people recognizes different rules of the game than those used during the last century by [words indistinct] and which he is now trying to apply.

Observers are now quite logically forecasting the beginning of strained and harsh relations between Congress and the White House. Reagan has long deliberately underestimated and disregarded voices warning him against the absurdity of further armaments. The November elections were a warning. Now a broad opposition has formed in Congress against his nuclear missile plans. A number of congressmen simply do not believe that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in armaments, but an evergrowing number is leaning toward the view that Reagan's nuclear policy is leading to a catastrophe.

The rejection by Congress was a bitter pill for Reagan to swallow. Up to now the White House and circles close to the administration had but one name for critics of armament programs and opponents of the arms race -- Moscow's hand. Reagan can hardly make this claim against 245 congressmen -- Republicans and Democrats. Inversely, millions of Americans would have to admit that in their country everything is upside-down, including the President.

The House decision also puts Secretary of State Shultz in a delicate situation. Reagan has sent him on a tour of Western Europe. Shultz, as his talks in Bonn have confirmed, was canvassing Western statesmen's support for the MX missiles. Shultz must have felt uneasy when he was trying to convince people about the need for the deployment of MX missiles, who must have asked themselves the question: He is trying to convince us, but at home, neither he nor his President is capable of convincing their own people.

Judging by reactions so far, the voting in the House of Representatives on allocations for the MX missiles is regarded as a Reagan defeat. However, it would be wrong to think that the U.S. President is prepared to give up his plans. The allocations for the missiles will also have to be voted on by the Senate, and here Reagan is in a stronger position. Should the Senate approve the $988 million, both chambers of the Congress would discuss the missiles jointly. There can be no doubt that the White House and Pentagon would make maximum efforts to get their way.

Thus, not everything has been decided. But on the MX missile front, the situation is somewhat clearer. The results of the voting in Congress have held up a genuine mirror to Reagan. Reflected in it is widespread opposition by millions of Americans who reject the nuclear arms race fever of the White House and its notions about the future supremacy of the United States. Reflected in it also are the views of politicians who are aware of the dangerous domestic, economic and international political consequences of Reagan's plans.

GERLE SIGNS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PACT WITH USSR

LD081932 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- Soviet and Czechoslovak deputy premiers Aleksey Antonov and Ladislav Gerle ended here today their discussions on the fulfillment of a program of bilateral cooperation in nuclear power engineering.

They especially discussed and signed a protocol on the participation of Soviet organizations in the building of several Czechoslovak nuclear power plants, e.c. in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce and the first part of the nuclear power plant in Temelin.

Aleksey Antonov and Ladislav Gerle reviewed some aspects of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants and questions connected with their operation.

The two representatives also signed an inter-governmental agreement on bilateral cooperation in the building of the second part of the nuclear power plant in Temelin, South Bohemia. This power plant will have two power 1,000-megawatt units. The Soviet Union will design this major project, ensure the organization of the construction and supply the equipment in harmony with the agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in production and mutual supplies of equipment for nuclear power plants for 1981-1990, signed [words indistinct] the framework of the CMEA in 1979.

Returns to Prague

LD090456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, returned to Prague from Moscow today. In Moscow he attended the 4th session of representatives of the governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the implementation of the program of cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power engineering up to 1990.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING DIGNITARIES

Husak: USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov

LD081342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, and Army General Antoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, in Prague Castle today. The two representatives are on a brief working visit in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial and comradely discussion they assessed the international military-political situation and discussed the questions of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army and other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states. Also present at the reception was Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other personalities.

Chnoupek: Poland's Olszowski

LD091124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, arrived by air in Prague today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who welcomed the Polish guest at Ruzyne Airport.

Bilak: Jordanian CP Leader

LD081936 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here Wednesday visiting General Secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Fa'iq Warrad to discuss the activity of the two communist parties. They also conferred about the situation in their countries, exchanged opinions on further deepening of bilateral cooperation, reviewed topical questions of the international communist and workers movement, and discussed the Middle East development in connection with the activation of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces in the area.

JOHANNES VISITS HAGUE, NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS

AU071528 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 82 p 7

[CTK report in the column "From the World": "Consultations with Holland."]

[Text] Consultations between the CSSR's and Holland's ministries of foreign affairs took place on 1-2 December in the Hague. Representatives of the two ministries discussed the current international situation and assessed the state of bilateral relations. During the consultations, Jaromir Johannes, deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation, was received by Hans van den Broeue, Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK GREETS ALBANIA'S ALIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081338 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Telegram of greetings to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of independence and 38th anniversary of liberation]

[Text] From Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 38th anniversary of the liberation of your country, I send you personally, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and all the Albanian people my wishes for many successes in your country's construction.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS NEW CPCZ CC MEMBERS

AU071510 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 November 1982 on page 1 carries an approximately 2,500-word report on the 25 Nov proceeding of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee which gives brief summaries of the speeches and notes that the following officials have been made members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vladimir Herman, leading secretary of the CPCZ South Moravian Regional Committee; Miroslav Slavik, leading secretary of the CPCZ South Bohemian Regional Committee; and Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa.

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL PREPARES FOR PLENUM

LD082158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] At its session today the Presidum of the Central Council of Trade Unions discussed preparations for tomorrow's third plenary meeting of the Council which will analyze the tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in implementing the state plan of economic and social development for next year.

The Presidium has adopted significant documents which aim at concentrating the resources of the trade union movement on the development of the national economy, improving all-round care of the working people and strengthening their vital and social securities. The trade union movement also seeks to strengthen its unity and deepen its political organizational work as well as further increasing the standards of ideological and cultural educational activities of trade unions.

CZECH GOVERNMENT, TU COUNCIL PRESIDIA MEET

LD090504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Today in Prague, the Presidia of the Czech Government and the Czech Trade Union Council discussed their joint course of action in ensuring and checking on the implementation of the plan and collective agreements in 1983. The deliberations presided over by Josef Korcak, the Czech Government premier and Vaclav Bezel, chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, were based on the conclusions of the 7th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The need for an accelerated transition of the economy to the path of intensive development, raising the efficiency of production and quality of all work was emphasized.

Attention was also paid to improving supplies to the domestic market, improving the quality and widening the range of services to the population in accordance with the conclusions of the 6th [as heard] session of the Central Committee of the party. The conclusion of the joint course of action is oriented toward deepening all forms of the working people's participation in management, in particular through increased effectiveness of production conferences, the utilization of augmented plans, the timely and businesslike conclusion of collective agreements and their registeration.

The Presidia of the Czech Government and of the Czech Trade Union Council called on economic and trade union bodies to ensure at all levels of management and in accordance with existing conditions the conclusion of similar joint courses of action and collective aggreements.

STROUGAL RECEIVES PROMINENT CZECHOSLOVAK ATHLETES

LD082146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received successful Czechoslovak sportsmen and their coaches in Prague Hrzan Palace today. Also present at the reception were: Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier; Eugen Turzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front; Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Sports Union; and Vaclac Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee of SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation with the Army]. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed the sportsmen's efforts, their combativeness and good manners, thanked them for successes achieved in important international events, praised their significance for the promotion of Czechoslovakia abroad, and wished the Czechoslovak sports representatives many new successes in the new period, both in their sports activity and in their personal life.

LENART ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA PARTY MEETING

LD062240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The tasks of party organizations following the latest CPCZ session and the following CPSL session on ensuring the state plan of the economic and social development of Bratislava, through the preparation of annual membership meetings and all-plenary sessions and party conferences, were discussed at a party meeting of the leading party officials from Bratislava industrial enterprises and scientific-research institutions today.

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, speaking in the discussion, dealt in detail with the sources and factors of the growth of the dynamism of the national economy and the results achieved by individual branches to date. Above all he spoke positively about trends toward a lower consumption of raw materials, energy and materials. He stressed the importance of the question of production costs and the effectiveness of production. He empahsized the need for intensive cooperation with Soviet scientists and technologists for the doubling of the potential of our science and technology is possible only through socialist intergration. He praised the work of the city party committee which, on the basis of experiences of the city party organization of the twinned city of Kiev, prepared not only programs for accelerating the scientific-technological development in Bratislava but, together with the national committee of the Slovak capital, also a long-term outline of the socioeconomic development of Bratislava in connection with the requirements of the city's development as determined by its territorial and industrial characteristics.

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS REAGAN'S MX DEFEAT

DW081439 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] A vehement debate over the MX missiles was concluded last night on Capitol Hill. The outcome of the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives constitutes a severe defeat for the Reagan administration. Horst Kaeubler, our correspondent in Washington, provides details:

This decision is extremely significant. By 245 votes to 176, the U.S. House of Representatives refused to appropriate the funds to produce the first 5 of a total of 100 intercontinental MX missiles that President Reagan wants to deploy as nuclear first-strike weapons in Wyoming. The major U.S. television networks, such as CBS, ABC and NBC, assess the voting result in the U.S. Congress as a severe political defeat for the Reagan government. The MX is viewed as the crowning of Washington's balance in favor of the United States -- as Senator Tower admitted -- even in violation of existing SALT agreements. According to the Pentagon's strategic concepts, it is aimed at placing the United States militarily in a position of including the unleashing of a nuclear war in its calculations. This new weapon, Sen Edward Kennedy stated, increases the risk of nuclear war.

When the appropriations committee barely recommended the initial $1 billion by a vote of 26 to 26, it could already be seen that the growing opposition to the MX missiles in the United States was influencing representatives and senators in the U.S. Congress. Since then, when it was apparent that Reagan's policy faced a heavy defeat in the House of Representatives, the U.S. President did his utmost to save the appropriation of funds for MX production. At the beginning of the MX debate in Congress, President Reagan invited more than 40 Republican representatives to the White House to convince them of the need to appropriate funds for the MX. He sent Defense Secretary Weinberger, Security Adviser Clark and other high-ranking administration officials to Congress to pressure represenatatives into voting in favor of the MX missiles. Even while the debate was still in progress, he telephoned influential congressmen so as to influence the voting mechanism in favor of deploying the MX.

Now the Reagan administration has suffered this crushing defeat. By 245 votes to 176 congressmen said no to the MX and categorically denied the administration the funds for production. Of course this severe defeat for the Reagan administration's nuclear rearmament policy does not come like a bolt out of the blue. More than ever before Americans are terrified when they consider the fact that the President intends to spend $1.6 trillion on weapons over a 5-year period. Despite the fact that repeated attempts are made to deceive the Americans -- such as citing the threat from the East and the vulnerability of the United States -- an increasing number of Americans are stating in public that they no longer believe in the White House inventions. These people include ranchers in Wyoming, who do not want to see their land ruined by MX missiles; Catholic bishops, Protestant churches and representatives of religious communities, who term Washington's rearmament policy immoral; well-known disarmament experts and participants in the SALT talks, who publicly accuse the Reagan administration of being untrustworthy in negotiations with the Soviet Union; and congressmen and senators -- Democrats as well as Republicans -- who advocate a nuclear weapons freeze.

This decision against MX production, however, does not mean that the new nuclear weapons system has been shelved. The funds for research and development of the new missile system continue to flow and, as has been learned from the White House, the President will make another attempt to save the MX. However, the prospects of winning the required votes to finance the MX missiles will undoubtedly be much slimmer in the newly elected Congress, which will begin its first session in January.

KLEIBER MEETS WITH IRAQ'S HUSAYN 8 DECEMBER

LD082022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Guenter Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR deputy premier, was received for a friendly discussion on Wednesday in Baghdad by Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Command Council of the Revolution, president of Iraq, and secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (ASBP).

Kleiber, who is in Baghdad for a meeting of the chairmen of the GDR-Iraqi Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were cordially reciprocated.

The discussion between Saddam Husayn and Guenter Kleiber centered on the joint struggle to secure world peace, to continue the process of detente and end the arms race, and on ways and means of further developing bilateral relations between the two countries. The two sides strongly condemned U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

In view of the threats to world peace arising from the regional conflicts and crisis situation, Guenter Kleiber expressed the hope that the efforts for an early settlement of the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq will be crowned with success by peaceful means.

During the meeting both sides expressed their satisfaction with the state of the diversely developed relations between their countries. They declared their interest in achieving fresh progress in the development of mutually useful, economic cooperation.

The same day, Guenter Kleiber had a meeting with Hasan 'Ali, chairman of the Iraqi side of the standing committee, member of the Revolution Command Council and of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq, and minister of trade, for a final discussion.

TISCH RECEIVES FRG TU DELEGATION IN BERLIN

LD081958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Metal Workers' Industrial Trade Union (IG Metall) under the German Trade Union Federation, led by its first chairman Eugen Loderer, for a discussion in Berlin. The FRG trade unionists are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Metalworkers' Industrial Trade Union under the FDGB.

During the exchange of views, the two sides briefed each other on trade union activities in their countries. Both sides described the struggle to preserve and secure peace as an important concern of trade union representatives.

They spoke out in favor of comprehensive efforts being undertaken by the trade unions in order to secure peace, preserve and expand detente and cooperation. The two sides stressed the need for an exchange of views between trade unions of different ideologies and international affiliation and their responsibility for increased involvement to end the arms race and for disarmament in order to prevent a nuclear inferno. The continuation of relations between the trade unions of both German states should make an important contribution to this end.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON REJECTION OF MX BY HOUSE

LD081752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration's plans concerning MX missiles were voted down by a big majority in the House of Representatives in Washington. Istvan Kulcsar reports:

The voting which took place in the evening -- during the night, Hungarian time -- brought victory for opponents of the MX missiles, and on an unexpectedly large scale. The number of representatives voting for an amendment against the MX was 245 and only 176 representatives approved of launching the project that would threaten to speed up the arms race.

According to the majority of American commentators, in reaching their decision members of the House of Representatives were compelled to take into account the mood of domestic public opinion. A by no means small part of the population is opposed to intensifying the arms race for political and security reasons. Others believe that at a time when the United States is in such a poor economic situation, state revenue should be spent on increasing production and reducing unemployment and not on arms expenditure. The cost of the first five missiles alone will reach $1 billion next year; the total cost of manufacture and deployment in silos of the 100 MX missiles will be at least $35 billion.

The issue of the missiles -- officially christened Peacekeeper by Reagan -- has not been taken off the agenda for good. The matter is also to be debated by the Senate and the administration has many means at its disposal to keep the new intercontinental missile program alive. Nevertheless, the result of the voting is considered in Washington to be a significant and personal defeat for Reagan, all the more so because the President attempted to bring representatives over to his side by telephoning them right up to the time the vote took place.

Rejection Foreshadows Problems

LD090112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] What does yesterday's "no" vote by the U.S. House of Representatives mean in terms of the future for the MX program and the prestige of President Reagan? This is discussed by Istvan Kulcsar, our New York correspondent:

[Begin Kulcsar recording] The majority in Washington conclude from the House of Representatives decision to reject by a large proportion the amount to be allotted to the manufacture of the MX missiles next year that President Reagan's armament program has gone too far too quickly, writes (?Steve Roberts) in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The result of the U.S. House of Representatives vote was 245 to 176 in favor of the opponents of the MX. The entire program of constructing and placing in concrete silos 100 MX intercontinental missiles of this new type would swallow up 26 -- according to other statistics 35 -- billion dollars. Now the congressmen want to cancel the one billion dollars of next year's budget necessary for the manufacture of the first MIRV missiles, christened Peacekeeper by President Reagan." This is the first instance since World War II of any house of Congress rejecting a proposal for the manufacture of a fundamental weapon type. This is why the evaluation in Washington is that the decision of the House of Representatives is a thorough blow to the prestige of Reagan, all the more so since the President personally tried to persuade many congressmen to support the MX program.

All this aside, last night's decision is still rather symbolic. By no means is the affair of the new weapon-system buried. This is characterized by the fact that even though the House of Representatives refused the amount requested for the manufacture of the first missiles, it did not touch the 2.5 billion dollar item of next year's military budget which is requested for the siting of this same missile system. The (?issue) will be taken to the Senate from where -- unless the outcome of the voting is otherwise -- it will return to the two houses' conciliatory conference. True, in this case, the final decision will be drawn out and in all probability will be reached only after 1 January when the Congress continues its work in its new composition which will be more liberal than present. In any case, the result of the vote taken last night foreshadows that in the next period of time President Reagan will have greater difficulty with the legislature than before. [end recording]

MTI REPORTS JANUARY-OCTOBER ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD081834 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office reports that the gross production of socialist industry increased by 0.9 percent, and the number of industrial employees declined by 1.9 percent in the first ten months of the year, as compared to the corresponding period of 1981. Per capita production grew by 2.9 percent. Industrial export increased by 2.1 percent and domestic sales have not changed.

The building industry produced 2.4 percent less value with 4.6 percent less labor.

The state purchase of farm produce increased by 8.2 percent, that of vegetables grew by 12.7 and livestock by 5.1 percent.

Retail trade turnover surpassed last year's level by 6.9 percent at current and 0.5 percent at comparative prices.

In January-October 1982 state and cooperative organizations expended 0.7 percent more on investment than last year; state investment expenditures decreased by 1.9 and company investment expenditures grew by 2.5 percent.

Import surpassed last year's figure by 0.2 percent and export by 3.9 percent (at current prices).

The population's revenues from central sources increased by 7.3 percent and the consumer price level was 6.8 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. 1982 price changes accounted for 2.4 percent of the increase.

LAZAR PAYS VISIT TO 11TH DISTRICT 8 DECEMBER

LD090036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar spent the afternoon in Budapest's 11th district. Arpad Banki reports on the visit:

The premier arrived at the headquarters of the 11th district party committee at 1230 this afternoon. He was greeted by Dr Istvan Szatmari, first secretary of the district committee. The program, which lasted until the late afternoon hours, started in the headquarters of the district party committee. Here, at an extended session of the party executive committee, Dr Istvan Szatmari gave a briefing on the development and life of the district, which has a population of 200,000.

After the briefing several of the members of the district party executive committee asked permission to speak. Premier Gyorgy Lazar's reply was also addressed to them. He described the briefing given on the 11th district as substantial, rich and objective. He also replied to questions that dealt with the mood of the inhabitants. The chairman of the government said that the questions which preoccupy the people of the 11th district are national ones.

He also spoke about the international situation, emphasizing that our system of alliance seizes every possibility and opportunity in the interest of peace, security and detente, in the sphere of developing relations between states. We must not delude ourselves with illusions, said Gyorgy Lazar. We cannot count on rapid and spectacular changes. We must do our work, which needs adequate internal foundations, in awareness of this.

On the country's role in international life, he said that credence and weight is given to our words. The Hungarian People's Republic is paid attention to. We still have reserves, he continued, which we can utilize only with better work. Let us not underestimate and let us not dismiss the problems of the people, said Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and it is necessary to make the people understand the new demands caused by the real situation. We must adjust to changing circumstances with better work than hitherto.

Following this, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, set off on a sightseeing tour. First, he called on the Budapest cultural center, which operates in the Kelenfold housing development. Here, the high-ranking guest was received by Mrs Bela Tarjan, director of the cultural center.

After the brief visit to the cultural center, Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage visited the general school on (Bikszadi) Road. Here, the dear guest was welcomed by head teacher Mrs Janos Pal and, let us add, the children. Following these bright and restful minutes, our premier called at the Hungarian cable works on Budafoki Road where Managing Director Lajos Urban gave a briefing on the cable-manufacturing factory which shortly will be celebrating its centenary. Nearly (4,000) people work there and the factory guarantees over 70 percent of its production for the domestic market. By the way, the Hungarian cable works is one of the most significant industrial establishments of the 11th district. Here, in 1977, a large-scale 3 billion forint reconstruction got underway, aimed at improving domestic supplies and reducing imports. For this reason and on their own intiative, training to become a skilled cable engineer was started, and they themselves also train cable-manufacturing skilled workers. According to plans, after the completion of the investment program the enterprise will raise its exports to capitalist countries to about $58 million, and exports to socialist countries are expected to rise to 24 million rubles.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1600 GMT on 8 Dec notes that "The Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers was accompanied by Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest M7MP Committee."]

TV-RADIO CHAIRMAN LORANC REPORTEDLY DISMISSED

NC081759 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 8 (AFP) -- The head of Polish Television and Radio, Wladyslaw Loranc, was dismissed yesterday and has been temporarily replaced by the director of the artistic programs section, an informed source said here today. Two of Mr Loranc's deputies were also dismissed, the source said. No reasons were given for the dismissals. Mr Loranc, aged 52, has been media head since July 1981. His acting successor is Jerzy Bajdor, former director of arts programs. Mr Loranc, the fourth director of Poland's Television and Radio since the August 1980 strikes, gained a reputation for political intransigence and was largely responsible for the boycott by television actors after the proclamation of martial law last December 13.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES VARIOUS BILLS

LD090420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers has been held. The government acquainted itself with reports on various aspects of martial law legislation in conditions of progressive stabilization in the country. Issues relating to the work and professional position of charge-hands in socialized work enterprises were reviewed. In order to strengthen the position and role of the charge-hand, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution defining the exemplary status of the charge-hand in the socialized work enterprise. This status defines the duties of the charge-hand and the criteria that qualify an employee to be selected for these posts.

Following this a bill on miner's old age and other pensions was reviewed and adopted. The need to renew the law is the result of the reform of the general system of pension provisions. In the next few days the bill will go before the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers then reviewed and adopted a bill on changing certain regulations on social benefits and insurance and pension provisions. The bill assumes the liquidation of the so-called old portfolio system of old age and other pensions for craftsmen and persons who are self-employed, persons who work on the basis of an agency or a commissioned contract, people who draw pensions for work-related accidents or illnesses, and also memebers of agricultural productive cooperative and cooperatives of agricultural circles and artists.

The Council of Ministers considered matters relating to cooperation with CEMA member countries and other foreign partners in the implementation of investments with Poland.

PZPR INTERNAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES PARTY UNITY

AU061250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU Polish 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[I. Wajszczuk report: "The Session of the Party Internal Commission -- Party Unity Determines Effectiveness of Activity"]

[Text] The activity of party organizations in the largest enterprises was the subject of the 1 December session of the Internal Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The session was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and conducted by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The discussion began concerning concise materials drawn up on the strength of the polls carried out in 207 enterprises. Although these materials were based on the data at the end of last August, they indicated a number of clear trends in the activities of party organizations in enterprises -- trends that have become firmer in the past few months. The primary trend has been the consistently increasing militancy of the basic party organizations. This militancy in party activities became obvious in many enterprises, including large ones, not so long ago -- during the present accountability campaign.

The initial evaluation of this phenomenon and the exchange of views on it became the other important item of the commission's session. The commission took the view that the honestly critical approach by party members toward the activities of their organizations and toward their own individual attitudes deserved special attention among the trends that were presented by the materials submitted to the session and were confirmed during party meetings. This is why party members are much more interested in internal affairs in their own party organizations and enterprises.

The present stage of the accountability campaign seems to indicate the party members prefer to think rationally and prudently and, as Comrade Janusz Kubasiewicz said, to adopt meaningful and considered resolutions.

The preliminary evaluations put forward by commission members showed that the present party discussion had paid relatively little attention to party organizations' cooperation with self-management bodies and trade unions.

When we talk about large enterprises we must not ignore the small ones, Comrade Marek Pabjan said. He spoke of a much more difficult situation in such organizations, which are harrased by a shortage of functionaries and activists who are well prepared for party work. The session also discussed problems of party work in rural areas, where -- as Comrades Artur Kwiatkowski and Wieslaw Bielas said, the party is not asleep.

Speaking of the clearly obvious positive events that attest to the party's increasing militancy and authority, the session stressed that this was just a beginning and that it was therefore important for every organization in which this is so not to succumb to complacency, but to increase activities.

Continuing this idea, Comrade K. Barcikowski recalled that progress in the party is not something automatic, but that it is related to a positive development of the situation in the country. The construction of party positions, he stressed, is a result of important and accurate decisions, including those made in the past few weeks. Only activities can effectively shore up the visible process of the buildup of the party and of the rehabilitation of its authority. Activities can be successfully only if the basic conditions -- party unity -- is fulfilled. Comrade K. Barcikowski mentioned the trends to undermine this unity that are appearing.

That is why, remembering the experience of the past, it is necessary to recognize the effort to achieve party unity as the most important task and as an imperative. We must guard party unity and test it in daily activities.

OBODOWSKI ADDRESSES 'EMOTIONAL, CRITICAL' MEETING

AU021533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 82 pp 1,5

[PAP report: "Workers Talk for 7 Hours With Vice Premier J. Obodowski"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, met on 28 November with workers from five large enterprises: the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, the Katowice coal mine, the railroad junction in Kutno, the Swierczewski precision instrument plant in Warsaw and the 22 July candy plant in Warsaw.

The long meeting, which lasted 7 hours and was often controversial, emotional and critical of the authorities, dealt with a very wide range of issues concerning economic and social policy. Much time was devoted to the working people's problems of living, to social justice and to specific solutions in the sphere of the distribution of material goods.

The meeting noted that the opportunities for overcoming the crisis will be determined by the effectiveness of the economic reform. Many statements from the floor tried to evaluate the implementation of the reform in individual enterprises. The success of the reform, it was said, depends on the attitudes and commitment of the work forces, and this depends in turn on the motivational function of wages. Most workers criticized the present state of affairs, that wages are less and less determined by work and its results. The wage systems are obscure. How is it possible to talk about the true dependence of wages on work, a train engineer said, if my wage consists of 30 different parts? Most often, the meeting stressed, various benefits, premiums and bonuses are much larger than the basic wage. It is also possible for a miner not working on medical grounds to "earn" more than when he is actually working.

The meeting generally criticized the voluntarism of production enterprises when fixing prices and including in them the unjustified costs of waste and bad work organization. During the transitional period of the implementation of the economic reform, the meeting noted, it is necessary to clearly determine who is responsible for price policy and to grant the appropriate bodies the powers to control the price fixing by producers. It is necessary to put an end to the anarchy in the sphere of prices. This anarchy is the reason why the same products turned out by different plants have greatly varying prices.

The meeting asked many questions on the extent of inflation. Most workers demanded that new solutions should be used to fight inflation because it is impossible for such sharp increases in prices to continue. Some workers proposed that a national loan should be launched and said that people and work forces would approve and support it.

The meeting pointed to the weaknesses of administrative work in the field and cited cases of corruption and bribery. A common citizen, it was noted, is unable to get through the wall of civil servants' indifference and aversion. One worker said: He who can afford flowers, cognac and chocolate will have his problems settled quickly and effectively, but a worker can wait. Nor do the local authorities want to see how public property is wasted in broad daylight. They will do nothing without the prior decision of the superior authorities. The people's views on and evaluations of the government are affected by their opinion of the daily activities of the local authorities.

The meeting often stressed that rebuilding mutual trust is the basic issue now. Some participants in the meeting discussed the now historic rule of trade unions in creating a social climate to help overcome the economic difficulties and crisis. This triggered many controversies and opposing evaluations. Some participants stressed that Solidarity had played a crucial role in integrating society, mobilized the majority of the workers class and stimulated social and political militancy. However, in the light of the past experience, other participants pointed out, it is difficult to credit Solidarity with any success in overcoming the crisis. On the contrary, Solidarity's actions contributed to the disintegration of the economy, which was one result of the fact that Solidarity leaders placed political aims above the vital interests of the people and the state. This does not change the fact, the meeting noted, that we need a genuine trade union representation of workers' interests.

The views on the role and functions of workers self-government groups were also controversial. One of the participants in the meeting disputed the desirability of such bodies in view of the fact that political organizations and trade unions are to function in enterprises. Arguing against this view, other participants asserted that it is useless to discuss the desirability and principles of the self-government law when it is just beginning to be implemented.

Vice Premier Obodowski provided the necessary explanations after each series of statements and questions and at the end of the meeting, he presented in great detail some measures and plans of the government and reasons for them. At times he had to do this in an atmosphere of acute polemics.

Discussing Poland's position in the world economy, J. Obodowski said among other things that our country's place and status will depend to a great extent on the ability of our economy to assert itself and on our ability to buy and sell in world markets. Nothing can be determined in advance. At present our economy is burdened by debts. What worries me, he said, is not so much the volume of our debts as the deadlines by which we have to repay them and the feeble ability of our economy to export.

Discussing our trade with the USSR, he said that our cooperation with it is still not extensive enough. In the past 2 years, the Soviet Union's help has greatly reduced the results of our crisis. We must expand our economic cooperation and specialization within CEMA. At times people talk about the profitability of the export of our ships to the USSR. The present terms of this export are advantageous to us. Without multi-annual Soviet orders for our ships we would have to cut down the production of our shipyards. In addition, we have to take into consideration our overall mutual accounts. We pay much less than world prices for many raw and other materials we import from the USSR.

Referring to the statements made during the meeting, J. Obodowski said that in no case could he afford to resort to voluntarism in his activities. We have the Sejm, he said, which has now adopted many important laws, and we have the law on planning. Central investments have to be approved by the Sejm nowadays. The Sejm deputies will examine the balance of payments. We also have institutions such as the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm, the Consultative Council of the Council of Ministers and the self-government bodies, which will represent the work forces and will help run enterprises. We also have the economic reform, which has given considerable independence to enterprises. All this means that the state authorities are subjected to social control. Without this control, power could easily become abused. However, power still bears responsibility for its actions, especially for its choice of social aims of the economy. At the same time, we want society to give us the kind of trust that makes it possible for society to surrender its interests, which are at times most correct, in favor of the more important superior common aims.

WORKERS' INDIFFERENCE TO REBIRTH MOVEMENT NOTED

AU060845 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Krystyna Kostrzewa interview with Marek Marian, member of the Initiating Commission of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth: "Talking About Agreement -- To Get the Best Out of People" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Having heard someone complain that there are no workers in the Initiating Commission of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, Markek Marian, who is a member of this commission said: "Am I not a worker?"

[Answer] Yes, I am a worker. For the past 20 years I have been a worker in the truck plant in Lublin. I am the leader of the quality control brigade. Am I not a worker in this position? The times when we workers were identified as laborers working with spades are long gone.

[Question] However the discussion at the most recent session of the initiating commission demonstrated that workers are not keen on joining the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Why? Could you tell us why?

[Answer] Nowadays workers are distrustful and cautious. The past has taught them to be sober in viewing whatever is new. After all, we have had social movements that professed bombastic slogans, but were in fact a facade for contents alien to workers' mentality, a cover for bureaucratic structures of a loudspeaker for transmitting prohibitions and commands from above. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is a new thing, one which is still largely unknown. As soon as we begin to achieve results, to do something specific for the country and to crystallize our program, workers will give us their support.

[Question] But you joined the movement at once, that is, you became one of its organizers. Were you ordered to do this by the party, which, as every other party, has the right to assign tasks to its members...?

[Answer] No one is ordered to join the movement because its principles forbid ordering people about. No one has ordered me to do anything. If I followed an order, then it was an order of my inner needs. Yes, I felt the need to actively commit myself to rescuing Poland from the oppression it had found itself in on account of the political-economic crisis, whose result is not only a slump in the living standards of our people, but also certain havoc and confusion in their mentality.

[Question] As a member of the Central Committee you are high-level activist who can achieve a great deal....

[Answer] I have something else in mind. I am talking about another kind of commitment. To me the idea of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth presents a feasible opportunity to unite people -- regardless of their religious convictions, party affiliation, jobs and positions -- for the work whose single aim is the good of Poland and the Polish people. The results of the crisis we are experiencing include dangerous social phenomena such as indifference, passivity, aversion and even hostility, internal emigration, distrust and the lack of faith in the future. No decisions, resolutions or decrees concerning this or that policy will ever change such attitudes. They are produced in man's mentality and can be changed only if we change this mentality.

[Question] Let us return to the workers' lack of trust in the Patiotic Movement for National Rebirth as a new sociopolitical movement, which, in the light of what you have said, should be so called. Who has to do what to overcome this distrust or indifference among workers?

[Answer] I am against the proposition that the movement's units should deal with small local or community issues, even when these units are staffed with more people than is the case now. There are officials who are paid for dealing with such issues. We can demand that these officials do their jobs effectively and correctly, but our primary task is to do all we can to straighten the road of socialism in Poland, to promote the reform of the structures that help implement the principles of social justice, democracy and the shared government of the country and to develop activities to train people in patriotic mentality....

[Question] I apologize for interrupting you, but it seems to me that what you are saying is too general and even a little pathetic. Do you think that the movement's program so formulated will appeal to workers -- to people who have neither emigrated internally nor have in any other way refused to assume responsibility for the country's further fates...?

[Answer] It will appeal. What I have said is closely connected with the workers class. The fact that this class is the main force in the socialist system is also connected with what I have succinctly called the straightening out of the road of socialism in Poland. It is no secret -- workers do not beat about the bush, but state clearly what is on their minds -- that the workers class is the one that bears the heaviest burden of the crisis and that it had felt this burden many years before other social groups did.

Workers know how poor they are compared with the enormous legal and illegal incomes of a certain segment of our society. They know even more: They know how divisions are stratifying our people and how capitalist phenomena are being revived thanks to the crisis. Work in large state industrial enterprises should be regarded as an honor in the socialist system, but today it seems to have been degraded and to be unprofitable. As those who have experienced the changeable fates of the idea of self-management, the workers feel that the authorities are doing too little to prevent the spread of social injustice. We must not leave this issue to fend for itself.

[Question] I know that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is expected to ensure, in a way, that measures and plans are made more familiar and credible to the working people....

[Answer] Please do not take me for a conveyor belt transmitting things from the top to the grassroots level. The point is that views should be transmitted from the grassroots level to the top. These views should be genuine and a product of extensive discussions and observations of daily events, which are the best test for the policy and methods of government. The movement is in its teething period and, therefore, has no exact organizational and programmatic principles. Such principles are under consideration and will be, I think, approved by the movement's congress, which is to be held soon.

[Question] National agreement is now a fashionable term in circulation, especially when the movement is discussed. What do you personally mean by this term?

[Answer] As I have said, to me it denotes the need for the most extensive segments of our people to realize that it is necessary to make united efforts for our fatherland. It also denotes to me the agreement between the power apparatus and those people who are antagonistic toward it and who distrust its aims and methods of government -- agreement despite differences in political and world views and in the views on various more detailed issues. I would like to state why the term of national agreement has come about and is in circulation. It has come about because we are at loggerheads. The erroneous policy in the past, the economic and social crisis and the political struggle unleashed by the antisocialist forces have produced a situation with the attributes of a serious conflict. What we need precisely is an agreement to normalize this situation.

WARSAW DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETS 8 DECEMBER

Improving Scene Noted

LD081944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship Defense Committee met today under the chairmanship of Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki. After examining and discussing a report on the political and social situation in the Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship, the session passed a resolution which stresses that evident and favorable changes have occurred this year in all spheres of the capital's life. These changes have been achieved as a result of consistent activity by political, administrative and economic authorities as well as by military commissars and the organs of law, order and public safety. This present situation allows one to state that the tasks of martial law, as delineated for the authorities of the Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship by the leadership of the PZPR, the Council of Ministers and the Military Council of National Salvation, have been fully implemented.

The progressive process of the (?consolidation) of society by means of socioeconomic reforms and the normalization of the situation may be disrupted through attempts by extremist and antisocialist forces to delay national accord and to undermine trust in the party and the people's authorities and by breaches of public order. In view of this, the Warsaw Voivodship Defense Committee states that all organs of the authorities, all investigative organs and those of the administration of justice as well as their organizations and institutions should take the necessary measures for further consolidating the process of sociopolitical and economic stabilization.

Wozniak, Baryla Attend

LD082002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The sociopolitical situation in Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship was the subject of today's meeting of the Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship Defense Committee.

Present at the meeting were Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and undersecretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense. During its meeting, the Warsaw Voivodship Defense Committee expressed appreciation and gratitude to all those who through their bearing, work, commitment and selflessness are contributing to the resolving of tasks which are of special importance for the normalization and improvement of living conditions in Warsaw Metropolitan voivodship and the country as a whole.

WOZNIAK EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH STEELWORKERS

LD090412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Today a report-back conference of the PZPR factory organization in the Warsaw steelworks was held. The delegates, who represented the 1,500 member party organization in the steelworks, pointed out the necessity of observing the principles of socialist centralism and of meeting the social and welfare needs of the workers. There was criticism of what participants felt to be the ineffective struggle against profiteering and waste by the authorities.

Marian Wozniak, who took part in the conference, stressed the significance of the Warsaw steelworks and of its workforce in the economic life of the country and its capital and also pointed out the need for consistent implementation of the resolutions of the ninth party congress. He also gave assurances that the leaders of the PZPR remain in direct contact with working people, with the aim of a systematic improvement of living conditions in Poland.

MADEJ, PZPR'S CZECHOWICZ MEET WITH LODZ STUDENTS

LD082218 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Late this afternoon at the Socioeconomic Department of LODZ University, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej met with students and staff of the university. The meeting was also attended by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, and the directors of a dozen or so large industrial plants, who had been invited by the organizers. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej spoke about the international conditioning factors [uwarunkowanie] of Poland's economic situation. He stressed among other things the vital need for closer and better cooperation between Poland and the CEMA countries in all spheres of our life, so that future moves by Western countries do not influence the level of our industrial production or trade. Zbigniew Madej also took the opportunity to speak about the various types of interdependence between states with differing political systems and also about the vital need to develop and improve economic relations with Third World countries. A discussion was held after the deputy premier's speech.

PZPR MARITIME COMMISSION ELECTS BEJGER CHAIRMAN

LD081826 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Dec -- The CC Maritime Commission, called into being by a decision of the 10th PUWP CC plenary meeting held its inaugural meeting today to elect its 6-member presidium and adopt a programme of work for the first half of 1983. Stanislaw Bejger, alternate member of the Political Bureau and 1st secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Gdansk was elected chairman of the commission. Within its programme of work next year the commission intends to evaluate the functioning of fisheries and problems of shipbuilding and fleet. The commission's working terms will prepare an analysis of the implementation of the motions put forward at the 10th plenum of the PUWP CC.

INTERNEES RELEASED IN VARIOUS VOIVODSHIPS

LD081842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] News is coming in from various voivodships concerning the release of more groups of internees from the internment camps. Today, during the meeting of the voivodship defense committee held in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, the commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia announced the decision concerning the release of interned workers and students from the Gdansk coastal area.

The decision was adopted on the motion of the provisional voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the voivodship group of deputies, workers' self-governments and university rectors, on the basis of an analysis of the state of security and public order. After examining the motion of the PRON voivodship coordination council in Konin, the voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant has ordered the release of the internees, eight inhabitants of Konin Voivodship. Taking into consideration the further progress in the normalization of the sociopolitical situation in Elblag Voivodship, the voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant has decided to end the internment of six inhabitants of that voivodship. Among those released are employees of industrial enterprises of Elblag and Kwidzyn. The decision on internment has also been lifted by the Lublin Voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant, responding to a motion from the voivodship peoples council. The last five inhabitants of Lublin Voivodship still in internment camps have been freed. Taking into consideration the motion of the provisional council of PRON in Wloclawek, the voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant has ordered the release of three persons still in internment camps.

Gdansk Releases Approved

LD081434 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] A session of the voivodship deputies' team in Gdansk unanimously approved a motion for the release from voivodship internment centers of people whose attitude and conduct during internment make it possible to adopt such a decision.

REPORTAGE ON LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DISSIDENTS

Bednarz Trial in Wroclaw

LD081850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The trial of Piotr Bednarz, former deputy chairman of the former NSZZ Solidarity Lower Silesia Regional Board, has begun before the Voivodship Court in Wroclaw. Piotr Bednarz is charged under article 46, paragraph 1 and 2 of the Martial Law Decree with continuing trade union activity and organizing and leading illegal strike and protest actions. The trial is taking place under summary procedure.

Herczynski Conviction Upheld

LD081828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The Supreme Court, in the military chamber, has reexamined the case against Ryszard Herczynski, a doctor of mathematics in the institute of fundamental problems of technology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and has upheld the judgment of the primary court, which sentenced him to 1 year and 4 months' imprisonment for trying to spread false information abroad on the sociopolitical situation in Poland.

Summary Proceedings Continue

AU071620 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Dec 82 p 5

[Report signed "Press Spokesman of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office": "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] In November this year military prosecutors instituted proceedings under summary jurisdiction against 191 civilians; 106 were for offenses against the regulations defined by the martial law decree.

Among the many cases instituted, were those against:

Kazimierz S., Jaroslaw K., Tadeusz G., and Czeslaw W., all workers of the Manifest Lipcowy coal mine in Jastrzebie Zdroj, and Brunon P., a worker at the Suszec coal mine in Zory, who were suspected of plotting to blow up the Manifest Lipcowy coal mine liberation monument and its PZPR inscription as well as the high voltage electric poles in Zory and Jastrzebie Zdroj with explosives. They were also accused of distributing leaflets containing information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances.

Waldemar M., a student at the college of general studies for workers in Koszalin, and Stanislaw D., a student at the highway technical college in Koszalin, were suspected of forming the illegal "democratic front" organization together with Janusz Z., a minor. The aim of this organization is resistance against the existing authorities by painting signs and slogans on the city walls and distributing handbills calling for the organization of strikes and other forms of social protest.

Jerzy K. and Morislaw B. were suspected of jointly and complicitly jeering and deriding the chief organs of the Polish People's Republic by painting slogans to that effect on the streets of Wasocz in Leszno Voivodship.

Military prosecutors instituted proceedings under summary jurisdiction at the same time against 117 civilians, among whom were:

Zbigniew K., a worker at the Metalpiast cast iron foundry in Czestochowa, accused of distributing the illegally printed information bulletins of the so-called "Solidarity" interplant coordination committee entitled "CDN," which contained false information about the causes of the street incidents and the events which took place on 31 August and 1 September.

Wladyslaw S., a worker at the Lenin metallurgical combine, Henryk K., a worker at the Elbud steel construction plant in Krakow, and Jan S., a worker of the Gornik housing cooperative in Jaworzno, were accused of collecting and disseminating illegal tracts and leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest or demonstrations.

ECONOMY IMPROVES IN DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, EXPORTS

Coal Growth Increasing

LD090342 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- The serious breakdown and crisis in the coal mining last year has been overcome. Poland has again become a country of coal. By August, 1982, coal mining was the only branch of the Polish economy showing a permanently growing tendency. Thus, a basis was created to begin making up for industrial losses. By the end of November, miners already extracted nearly 174 million tonnes of coal, that is by 11.5 million tonnes more than in the whole year 1981 and by 4 million tonnes more than envisaged by the cautious plan for 1982. Total coal extraction in 1982, on the other hand, is expected to amount to 190 million tonnes, that is to be higher by 25-26 million tonnes than last year.

Poland's struggle for her return to foreign coal and raw material markets has been also coming to a successful end. Poland has exported over 26 million tonnes of coal so far, and her total exports of coal this year (about 30 million tonnes) are expected to be twice as high as last year. It is also significant and characteristic that Poland's exports of coal to hard currency countries increased most.

In practice, this means a return to difficult but traditional markets lost before as a result of destructive anti-export actions at home and competition of Western suppliers, primarily from the U.S.

By the end of October, the extraction of lignite was higher by 15.4 percent than in the same period last year. The production of electrolitic copper over 10 months was higher by 285.4 thousand tonnes than in the same period in 1981, and that of sulphur by 4.1 million tonnes. In some cases the mining and production were even bigger than in 1979, which had been prosperous for mining.

Agriculture Supplies 'Ensured'

LD081846 Warsaw PAP in English 1455 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- The year passing from the memorable December 13, 1981, has gone down as a period of intensive actions in favour of agriculture and food economy. In an interview for PAP, United Peasant Party Presidium member and secretary, Deputy Agriculture and Food Economy Minister Jozef Koziol said:

Continuous supply of the market with food staples has been ensured. This year's decisions will have a weighty long-term and positive impact on agriculture and food economy. The Sejm has passed a whole package of acts concerning land management and providing durable prospects for the development of private farms as well as laws on the protection of arable land and forest areas, land consolidation.

The process of industrial reorientation towards agriculture has began, which is evidenced by a certain production increase in agricultural machines and tools in the machine industry as well as a rise in coal and cement supply. A programme of agriculture and food economy development up to 1990 has also been worked out and adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Legal conditions have been created to revive and develop the professional organizations of farmers. In October the Sejm passed a law on the socio-professional organizations of farmers. The new cooperative law adopted by the Sejm has made it possible to reconstruct cooperative self-management. A draft law on farmers' social insurance has been prepared and will be discussed at the coming parliamentary meeting.

Among the problems still awaiting solution is to increase funds for land improvement and water supply for agriculture and villages, create clear long-term economic policy for agriculture -- prices in particular, and establish a stable and consistent system of control over agriculture.

Benefits of Trade With USSR

LD081916 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 8 Dec 82

["What Trade Reorientation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY prints the first of a series of articles under the above headline, discussing today mainly Poland's trade with the USSR. Excerpts:

"Our crisis has revealed above all the role of trade with the Soviet Union as an element of stability in the development of our economy. This has not always been properly evaluated in the past. Right at the moment when we are having a very hard time it appears that the Soviet suppliers are practically the only and most certain external power source to feed our economy -- regardless of how our domestic partners are meeting their commitments."

"About 73 per cent of our purchases in the USSR cover raw materials. We pay for it with the delivery of finished products, which account for some 86 percent of our export to the USSR. No matter what currency we choose to calculate our export and import, for each 100-zloty worth of our products exported to the Soviet Union we would buy more goods there than in the West. For every 100 zloties we could buy 37 kilograms of crude oil in the Soviet Union against only 12 kgs. in the West, 238 kgs of iron ore in the USSR against 75 kgs in the West. One ton of Soviet crude cost us 92 roubles in 1981 while the world prices was 250 dollars. This year's price of the Soviet oil is 115 roubles while the world price is about 224 dollars per ton."

U.S. REPORT ON CSCE CRITICIZES POLAND, USSR

LD081900 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 8 Dec 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 7 Dec -- President Reagan submitted to the U.S. Congress commission for security and cooperation in Europe the 13th bi-yearly report in which the administration presents its assessment of the implementation by the CSCE signatories countries of the Helsinki Final Act. The very idea of the government of one country making such an evaluation of the conduct of other countries' governments is, to put it mildly, controversial, all the more so as the report contains not so much objective opinions but peculiar sort of certificates issued exclusively to socialist countries. In fact, the report constitutes one more brutal attack on socialist countries and has nothing to in common with facts and reality.

The main line of attack and criticism is directed against Poland and the Soviet Union. The document presents an American interpretation of the processes taking place in Poland, in which interpretation all moves of the Polish authorities towards normalization of life in this country are presented as allegedly cosmetic gestures. It is also assumed in advance that such might be decisions on the lifting of martial law. On the other hand, the document highlights those processes and events which hampered and impeded the process of normalization in Poland.

Such an evaluation of events in Poland is obviously done by people for whom normalization in our country is inconvenient and incompatible with their interests and plans. The U.S. Administration showed once again that it would welcome more tension, turmoil and uncertainty in Poland because such a state of affairs would suit Washington's anti-Soviet policy. The entire document is an evidence of hypocrisy and at the same time proves that processes taking place in socialist countries are misunderstood and disregarded by the U.S.

BAYBAKOV VISITS KATOWICE STEEL MILL

LD082112 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Gosplan chairman, who has been visiting Katowice Voivodship, today called at the Huta Katowice steel complex which was built with Soviet aid. On the same day the Soviet guest was received by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP and first secretary of PUWP in Katowice, and Roman Paszkowski, the Katowice voivode. The results of Polish-Soviet cooperation and prospects for its further development were discussed during the meeting.

SUNDIC VIEWS MX VOTE, U.S.-USSR 'MISSILE-MANIA'

LD081752 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has voted against President Reagan's plan to start the manufacture of MX intercontinental missiles. However, this does not mean that Reagan's plan has fallen through. It means even less that the vote in the House of Representatives will reduce the nervousness of other superpowers. Milika Sundic comments:

[Begin recording] Reagan's plan of 22 November on the production of 100 MX ICBM's has come up against strong opposition in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress during the debate on the military budget amounting to over $231 billion. Unlike the House of Representatives the Senate is likely to vote for Reagan's proposal because, as is known, the Republicans have a majority in the Senate.

Regardless, however, of the final outcome of the vote on the military budget the plan to build 100 MX ICBM's and also the Soviet reaction to Reagan's proposal have caused large-scale confusion not only in relations between the superpowers, but also between the two blocs, and within the blocs themselves, as well.

If, in addition to all this, one bears in mind the plan to install Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe during and by the end of next year at the latest, peace in the world will be seriously threatened.

There can be no doubt in the ability of the USSR to respond to the U.S. challenge, regardless of its cost. Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov did not even have to say that. This is also clear to the United States. However, what is worrying is the fact that despite all this knowledge virtually nothing is being done to halt this senseless arms race because if there is anything that the world has too much of, especially the superpowers, it is arms. Since the war no one, and this includes the great powers, has managed to win this crazy missile-mania and as a result they all are the poorer, both spiritually and materially. If once, perhaps, the ability to endure the arms race more easily or with greater hardship was crucial, as was the question of who has more and who has fewer resources of arms, this point today is practically irrelevant. Who ever starts a nuclear war, either deliberately or because of miscalculation, cannot count on victory. However, the very fact that a mistake is possible, that man has left it to computers to think for him, is shattering both for individuals and for the human race as a whole. Any mistake in this respect would be tantamount to catastrophe.

The great powers can fight and vie with each other for spheres of influence: They can indulge in rivalry as much as they want and are able, but these are the steps which, day after day, take them away from stable peace. It is truly incomprehensible that responsible people, regardless of their ideological orientation, lack courage to admit their erroneous ways. And there is no bigger error than to think that the number of missiles, no matter what their destructive force is, will give anyone what he is wishing for, to bring his enemy to his knees. In the past there have been a great number of errors, each of which was dearly paid for, both by those who started it all and by the victors. In the nuclear era everything would be much worse.

It is often though, especially within the blocs, that the Nonaligned Movement insists on different behavior from the great powers only because it is afraid of their rivalry or because it cannot keep abreast of them in the race they are engaged in. True, it is afraid, but not for its own sake alone but for mankind in general.

The Nonaligned Movement proffers to the world and to the great powers both a different kind of conduct and a different philosophy of life. Both submissions -- and they will be repeated at the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi -- are equally important for everyone, for small countries and for large countries. The only question is: To what extent are the great powers ready to understand this and will they do it before it is too late? [end recording]

SESERINAC THINKS MX VIOLATES SALT, ALARMS WORLD

AU081930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 82 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Dense or Dunce Pack"]

[Excerpts] Any decision by any of the big powers on a major increase of its nuclear missile complex provokes serious alarm in the world. President Reagan's latest decision on the production and mode of operational use of the new ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missiles) called MX missiles is no exception in this respect.

What is involved in this connection is an enormous increase in the U.S. nuclear arsenal: 100 new missiles with 10 warheads each, that is, a total of 1,000 warheads of 100 to 150 kilotons each, which is equivalent to 10 Hiroshima-type bombs each; this means an increase of 10,000 nuclear warheads with the power of one Hiroshima-type bomb each.

Second, what is also involved is the deployment of these missiles in so-called hard silos. These are allegedly indestructible because of their strong protection and because of an allegedly probable mutual destruction of the opponent's missiles as a result of premature explosion of their warheads which would be simultaneously aimed at a relatively small target. According to President Reagan's decision, the firing positions of the MX missiles will be set in the so-called dense order (dense pack, something that is also called foolish pack by some who use the word play on the English terms of dense pack and dunce pack [last two terms published in English] the latter meaning foolish pack). The clearly expressed intention to produce land based intercontinental missiles which would be capable of delivering a retaliatory blow and protect them with ABM missiles (antimissile missiles) can be cited as the third reason for alarm. This would be an attempt by one side to achieve superiority and also an obvious violation not only of the SALT-II but also the SALT-I agreements.

The problem of deploying the MX missiles has existed for 3 years now. Immediately after the signing of the SALT-II agreement in Vienna in June 1979, President Carter announced his decision on a production program for 200 MX missiles. After 3 years of discussions and trying various combinations, the decision has been finally made. Reagan's plan, which is yet to be approved by the Congress, is considerably smaller than Carter's but it has provoked greater alarm and indignation. The fact is that the decision on the plan has been made at a time when further measures and new steps toward relaxation of tension and toward negotiations on weapons limitations were expected instead.

The critics of this decision and those who condemn it are present on both sides. The experts in the United States say that it cannot be proved that the so-called mutual self-destruction of the opponent's warheads would actually take place in an attack against the firing positions of the MX missiles.

In Moscow, it is pointed out that this decision represents a challenge and an encouragement to the arms race and that it violates the SALT-II agreement.

Considering the fact that the protocol accompanying the SALT-II agreement (article one) "Prohibits the production and deployment of mobile ICBM missiles" and even obliges the parties involved "to immediately inform the other side about any change in the location of existing missiles." It is obvious that what is involved in this connection is a violation of the SALT-II agreement and of the very declaration of the U.S. Government that it will respect this agreement even though it has not ratified it.

But it is the spirit of the agreement that has been violated to a far greater extent than its letter. The joint statement on the principle and directions for their future negotiations has been also violated. This statement says that "both sides will continue to negotiate -- in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security -- on measures to further limit and reduce the number and qualitative aspects of strategic weapons and that they will seek ways to increase strategic stability by limiting the number and quality of those weapons which have a destabilizing effect and in order to reduce the risk of war."

To all this it can be only added that this decision as well as all other decisions on increasing weapons, and especially strategic weapons, cannot be accepted by the nonaligned countries and by all those people who aspire to peace and see in peace the possibilities for fulfilling their hopes for a better life.

The Pentagon answers all this by saying that the MX missile program will be complete in 1989 and the term of the effect of the SALT-II agreement expires on 31 December 1985. Thus President Reagan's decision is formally defended in this manner. What is left are only the basic criticisms.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK

SK250450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the fourth meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on November 19, according to a report. It was signed on our side by Chong Song-nam, minister on external economic affairs, and on the opposite side by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration.

That day a protocol of the fourth meeting of the joint Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the two countries, a protocol on commodity exchange for 1983 and an agreement on commodity exchange and services for 1983-1987, were signed.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD082058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium and chairman of the section for foreign-political questions and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received Sahir [TANJUG spelling] Basisu, new head of the PLO political mission to Yugoslavia.

Basisu informed Grlickov on the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and on the PLO's position following Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon and against the Palestinian camps. He expressed his gratitude to the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for their constant support for the PLO and the Palestinian people struggling for their legitimate rights.

SFRY PRESIDENCY, LCY PRESIDIUM MEET JOINTLY

LD082108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- A joint, enlarged session of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade yesterday and today. It was chaired by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In discussing economic policy questions in 1983, on which the introductory statement was made by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the proposals for the solution of the present very complex economic problems, the two presidiums, proceeding from the conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee session endorsed the basic orientation of the development policy for next year which is based on the resolute implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization with maximum reliance on our own resources.

More efficient use of material, natural and human potentials and greater involvement of all self-management subjects of our society should ensure continuity of development and production, increase exports and, on this basis, secure our ability to meet our commitments to foreign countries and also the necessary imports in order to implement production growth and satisfy the basic requirements of our society.

In noting the delays with the regulations and measures which should ensure the implementation of the agreed policy, and their inadequate range and consistency the two presidiums stress the need for maximum involvement and responsibility of all appropriate organs and organizations in the federation, the republics and in the provinces to enable the SFRY Assembly to coordinate and pass the regulations and measures which will lay down the conditions for our economic operations in 1983, by the end of the current year.

It is of exceptional importance for the implementation of our economic policy next year, it was stressed at the session, that by the end of this year the SFRY Assembly should adopt changes and additions to the law on foreign currency operations and on our economic relations with foreign countries, proceeding in this respect consistently from the stands established in the documents of the commission for economic stabilization. It should step up the activities for the self-management association of the economy on the Yugoslav national level, in order to bring about the planned increase in exports and our efficient incorporation in the international division of labor, and also make it possible for workers in associated labor to master the conditions of economic operations. The republics and provinces should take an active part in this respect, in keeping with their constitutional role and responsibility for their separate and joint development.

The work on the reform of the credit-monetary system must be continued at a fast pace, in keeping with our Constitution, so as to establish as soon as possible practical solutions and economic policy measures to prevent the expenditures of resources for which there is no cover, suppress financial indiscipline, and ensure selective support for production and exports. Also, the influence of self-management associated labor and of the market on price information must be strengthened faster. Social policy in these environments must become an integral part of our economic policy and must be coordinated with the economic situation in our country.

Negotiations between the republics and provinces must be coordinated with their responsibility for their separate and joint development and for the objectives and tasks for the economic stabilization policy and in this sense make the whole system more efficient. Federal organs are duty bound to carry out their obligations and tasks in the process of agreement-seeking in good time.

The success of the policy of reliance on one's own resources will depend, primarily, on establishing the sort of conditions which will financially motivate and economically compel organizations of associated labor to go in for higher and more efficient production, and on consistent implementation of the policy of reducing all forms of expenditure and of further consolidation of the unity of the Yugoslav market. Economic policy regulations and measures should speed up the consolidation of the process of self-management association and of the position of the organizations of associated labor in all areas of social self-production so that workers in associated labor can become basis protagonists of responsibility, taking on the commitments to get out of the present economic difficulties. What has especially to be done is to speed up association between the organizations of associated labor of economically developed and inadequately developed areas and take other measures to implement the agreed policy of faster development of economically inadequately developed republics and of the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

All the measures, including administrative and restrictive measures, indispensable in this situation, must be in the service of the development of self-management and the establishment of conditions for the realization of the objectives of economic stabilization.

Presidency Meeting

LD082110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by President Petar Stambolic. The presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces took part in the session's work.

It is reported that at the session material on completion of the work relating to drawing up a long-term economic stabilization program was reviewed and adopted. All documents relating to this program, it was underlined at the session, will be completed by the end of this year. It was also stated that the basic standpoints of the guidelines for a long-term economic stabilization program and of other documents adopted by the commission for economic stabilization are already being built into the joint economic policy for 1983.

At the same session, President Stambolic briefed the SFRY Presidency on the results of the recent friendly working visit paid to Yugoslavia by President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Socialist Ethiopia, and of his own official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic.

The Presidency evaluated the talks held with President Mengistu as being important and very useful. They represented the continuation and implementation of the agreement on further cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. The importance of further reinforcing the higher forms of mutual economic cooperation between the two nonaligned developing countries was pointed out. This visit, like the earlier meetings between Yugoslav and Ethiopian statesmen, reflected the traditional friendship and facilitated an exchange of opinions on the problems facing the world.

It was stated at the session that the visit to the GDR paid by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a stimulus to further promotion of all-round mutual cooperation. Special satisfaction was expressed at the favorable development of economic relations and the increasingly pronounced modern forms of industrial and technological cooperation which are evident. Stress was laid on the importance of the agreement of the two countries on the need to exert even greater efforts with the aim of improving the international situation, especially relations of cooperation and security in Europe.

The SFRY Presidency also examined the present situation in the Middle and Near East, bearing in mind in particular the great dangers inherent in the continued aggressive Israeli policy in that region, as well as the fact that the Middle East crisis is to be one of the major topics at the forthcoming seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

It was stressed that the further continuation of the crisis in this region represents one of the greatest threats to peace in the whole Mediterranean area, and, indeed, further afield in the world. It is, therefore, essential to take immediate steps to ensure not only the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, but also the commencement of the process of finding an all-embracing solution to the very essence of this crisis.

Emphasis was also laid at the session on the importance which the settlement of the crisis has for the unity of the Arab countries, as was particularly expressed through the submission of their joint proposal at the recent Fes session.

It was underlined that our country is determined, both through its own international activity and in conjunction with other nonaligned countries, to continue its active involvement in the search for an all-embracing, just, permanent and peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis, on the basis of the well-known principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. Yugoslavia will at the same time continue to render selfless support and aid to the Palestinian people and to the PLO as its sole legitimate representative.

Other issues within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also examined.

LCY CC Sets Plenum Date

LD082112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a separate session today. The meeting was chaired by Mitja Ribicic. It was decided to hold the fourth Central Committee session on 24 December. The plenum will discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the third LCY Central Committee session and the tasks of the League of Communists in the implementation of our economic policy in 1983.

SAWPY COMMITTEE VIEWS, URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION

LD090108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- The compulsory economy measures are not yielding the expected results, because after their introduction the exceptionally grave energy situation is not improving. Consequently, all consumers of energy, ranging from work organizations to citizens, should once again analyze their behavior and adopt a more rigorous approach to the saving of energy and especially of oil, whose import will continue to be difficult next year again because of a shortage of foreign exchange.

This was stressed at a session held today by the Committee for Social Action of Saving of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, which considered a report from the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, the Federal Economic Chamber and the permanent town conference on the measures taken and results achieved under the energy saving program.

The planned production of coal and electrical energy and the planned importation of crude oil will not be attained this year, Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, said.

The quanitity of coal extracted will fall short by about 4 million tons of the planned figure of 57 million tons, and we will not succeed in producing the planned 70 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy either. We planned to import 14.5 million tons of crude oil this year, but the shortfall will amount to about 1.5 million tons. This year's results, Pavlovic stressed, will not be substantially improved next year either. An increase is planned in the production of electrical power and coal, but crude oil imports will be lower and will not exceed the figure of 9.3 million tons. All this shows that next year again we will be compelled to resort to administrative economy measures, but it is even more important to achieve savings based on social awareness. It is necessary to substitute energy generated in the country for imported energy to a considerably greater extent, but this means that we need new, additional investments in mines. Gasoline coupons, about which there has been much comment in the public, will not be abolished within the foreseeable future because through them we expect to save about 400,000 tons of gasoline next year. The consumption of industrial fuel must be reduced, Pavlovic said, adding that by substituting some other form of energy we can reduce annual production by 850,000 tons, which incidently is the amount consumed in 1 year by all the Yugoslav power stations put together.

At the session it was noted, however, that mines have so far received only 50 percent of the funds set aside for their development. Better utilization of rail transport, it was stated, will also reduce the consumption of liquid fuels. Railways use only one sixth of the energy used in road transport to achieve the same work effect.

Many work organizations show little concern for the consumption of energy because in comparison with other costs the cost of energy is insignificant. This particularly applies to the cost of electrical energy, but also to industrial fuel and coal. Also, producers of household implements, it was stated, do not pay enough attention to the need to save energy. It is interesting that during the winter the storage heaters used in Serbia consume nearly all the energy produced by the Djerdap hydroelectric plant.

At the end of the session, Djuro Podunavac, assistant director of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, reproached journalists for writing little about the problems of energy. Owing to this, in Podunavac's view, journalists, too, are responsible for the present energy situation in the country, because they have insufficiently striven to realize the agreed policy of energy development.